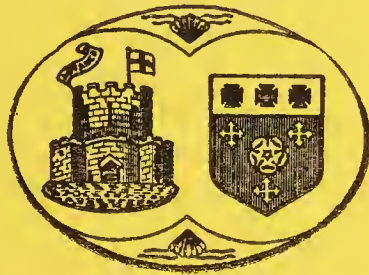


SANDOWN-SHANKLIN

(ISLE OF WIGHT)

URBAN DISTRICT



Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

Senior Public Health
Inspector

1960

Sandown-Shanklin Urban District Council

**PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE,
1960-61**

Chairman: N. F. Baker, Esq.

Chairman of the Council: E. W. Austin, J.P., C.A.

Vice-Chairman of the Council: G. E. Boynton

Vice-Chairman of the Committee: E. S. Weston

R. W. J. Cawdell, Esq.

E. G. A. Carpenter, Esq.

J. P. Darch, Esq.

D. H. Price Esq.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

J. D. RUSSELL, M.B., B.S. (Syd.), D.P.H. (Lond.).
(Office—County Hall, Newport. Tel. Newport 2261).

35% Borough of Ryde, Sandown-Shanklin and Ventnor
U.D.C.'s (Combined population 39,450).

65% Senior Medical Officer, Isle of Wight County Council.

Senior Public Health Inspector,

Shops Inspector,

Petroleum Inspector,

NEVILLE L. G. TUBB, D.P.A. (Lond.), M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
(1, 2, 3 (Hons.) and 4).

Additional Public Health Inspector

V. L. LERIGO, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (1, 2).

1. Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
2. Meat and Food Inspection Certificate of the Royal
Sanitary Institute.
3. Diploma of the Royal Institute of Public Health and
Hygiene.
4. Sanitary Science Certificate of the Royal Sanitary
Institute.

Clerk: Miss S. Hoskins

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1960

To the Chairman and Councillors

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances for the year 1960 in accordance with the direction of the Minister of Health.

Statistics

General

The year 1960 was the wettest on record and there were 10 occasions when more than 1 inch of rain was recorded in 24 hours. The October rainfall was more than twice the average.

Sunshine was below the 12-year average and much below the 1959 total of 2,234.7 hours.

Vital

The Birth Statistics maintain a constant level. Although the total number of deaths is 31 less than last year, the death rate remains higher than that for England and Wales as a whole.

There was no maternal death this year. The Infant Mortality Rates are lower than last year and lower than the national rate. The Perinatal Mortality Rate is higher this year due to three registered still births.

Causes of Death

The national increase in the number of deaths due to coronary heart disease and cancer of the lung continued this year but was not reflected locally.

In England and Wales, deaths from accidents involving motor vehicles numbered 6,641 and there were 7,028 deaths from accidents in the home. This can only be described as a wanton waste of human life and a sad reflection on the efforts being made in prevention. Three accidental deaths occurred in the district.

Deaths from respiratory tuberculosis continue to be fewer and there was only one recorded.

There were no deaths from influenza and indeed deaths registered in the country during the whole of 1960 totalled 1,098 the lowest number this century.

Nor were any deaths attributable to the childhood infectious diseases.

The fact that there were three suicides, underlines a problem that is receiving increasing attention. New legislation is proposed and mental health is assuming a dominant role in epidemiology.

Prevalence and Control of Infectious and Other Diseases

Again this year a non specific disease, which is not notifiable, has caused most interest. It was a cervical adenitis with pain and tenderness, a stiff neck and raised temperature lasting from a few days to a week, affecting children and adults. Pathological investigations did not reveal the causal organism and a poor response to antibiotics was evident. In one case, suppuration occurred.

There were only 25 cases of the common infectious diseases of childhood.

A Mass Radiography Unit visited the Island in June and July and again in October. The results, published elsewhere, clearly indicate the value of this service to the community.

Seven new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified.

The Chest Physician, the County Medical Officer and the District Medical Officers held a meeting on tuberculosis services at the Royal National Hospital, Ventnor in June and October.

There is no doubt at all now that vaccination against poliomyelitis is efficacious and no cases of the disease were notified for the fourth successive year.

A polio vaccination campaign was held in the late Spring and at the end of the year the percentage of children and young persons up to the age of 18 years who were vaccinated, was 92·8%.

At the end of the year, Saunders Roe and Nuclear Enterprises Ltd. set up a laboratory for the purposes of research into the applications of radio isotopes in industry and possibly medicine at their Osborne Works at East Cowes. This work will be carried out and inspected under the Supervision of the Radio Chemical Inspectorate of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

Venereal disease, especially among teenagers, is on the increase and a cause of national concern. Health education on the subject is, to say the least, controversial. "Indestructible" notices of time and place for treatment supplied by the County Council, were erected in public conveniences. That indestructibility is a relative term, was made only too plain by another disturbing facet of our times, vandalism.

The Report on Sewage Contamination of Bathing Beaches by the Medical Research Council that no health hazard exists came as a surprise to many. A not unnatural reaction was that this is no longer within the realms of public health and that no Medical Officer of Health can now advise his authority to treat sewage discharged into the sea on public health grounds. It will, however, be a sorry day when health

authorities are no longer interested in a rigid code of good hygiene and cleanliness. I don't think anybody would deliberately bathe in Sewage.

We have been fortunate this year in having no reported cases of food poisoning. Good hygiene and cleanliness here play an undisputed part in the prevention of contamination of food. I do not think sufficient emphasis is laid upon hand drying. Many conscientiously wash their hands and then proceed to spoil it all by drying with a towel already used by other persons. I should like to see individual, sterile, towels, or hot air driers used throughout the catering industry.

I should also like to see the housewives pursue a militant Clean Food Campaign. The serving and display of food in shops leaves much to be desired. Assistants handle dirty paper money and coins and the food indiscriminately. They lick their fingers to get hold of paper money, greaseproof paper, etc., or blow into bags to open them. A shop which does not conform to a high standard of cleanliness, should be boycotted by the housewife.

Two cases of brucellosis came to my notice during the year but in both cases the raw milk supply was in another district, the Medical Officer of Health of which was duly informed.

Removal of Persons in Need of Care and Attention

No action was required this year under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Health Education

A poliomyelitis campaign was a feature again this year. Fourteen talks on health subjects were given during the year. Local efforts helped the Island-wide campaign to publicise the presence of the Mass Radiography Unit.

Conferences and Courses

I attended two courses during the year. The first in February on Health Education held by the Central Council of Health Education in London. The second, a week in October, was on Civil Defence at Sunningdale. Both, I'm glad to say, were thoroughly worthwhile.

New Legislation

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, issued with Model Standards for Licence conditions, applies to caravan sites with certain specified exceptions. It allows greater control by Local and Town Planning Authorities and

efforts are being made to reach uniformity throughout the Island.

The Noise Abatement Act, 1960, makes noise or vibration, with certain specified exceptions, a statutory nuisance under the Public Health Act, 1936. Many of its provisions are already covered by the Sandown/Shanklin District Council Act, 1955.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, transfer from the Local Authority to the Food and Drugs Authority the issuing of dealers' licences, except for a few kinds granted by the Ministry. The Isle of Wight County Council, which is the Food and Drugs Authority, in issuing a licence, should be satisfied that the applicant's arrangements and processes for the production, handling, treatment, storage and distribution of milk, as the case may be, are such as to comply with all relevant provisions contained in any Milk and Dairies Regulations and Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, including the new regulations. In my opinion they should be satisfied only with a report by a fully trained Public Health Inspector.

Staff

A long-existent vacancy was filled when our new additional P.H.I. took up his appointment on 11th April. The result has been a welcome, wider coverage of work in both scope and amount.

Acknowledgements

I wish to thank Mr. Tubb, the Senior Public Health Inspector who carries out his duties with distinction, for his continued and valuable support. Mr. V. L. Lerigo, the additional Public Health Inspector, who has made a promising start, I warmly welcome.

I thank the clerks, Mr. B. Pierce and Miss S. Hoskins, for their efficient and unstinted efforts.

Finally, I thank the Sandown/Shanklin Public Health Committee for their understanding and support.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN D. RUSSELL,

Medical Officer of Health

Statistics

(1) GENERAL

Area of Urban District (in acres)	...	...	3,509
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1960)			
according to rate book	...	...	5,313
Rateable Value (as at 1.4.60)	...	...	£282,511
Sum represented by 1d. rate (1959/60)	...	...	£1,136

METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS

	<i>Sunshine</i>		<i>Rainfall</i>	
	<i>Sandown</i>	<i>Shanklin</i>	<i>Sandown</i>	<i>Shanklin</i>
January ...	50.9	52.9	4.12	4.78
February ...	99.5	101.4	2.72	2.68
March ...	93.9	90.2	2.50	2.65
April ...	190.0	197.1	.99	1.21
May ...	216.8	225.0	1.74	1.97
June ...	279.9	295.2	1.57	1.81
July ...	200.9	207.6	2.85	3.92
August ...	207.3	221.2	4.53	6.34
September ...	150.9	156.8	4.82	6.01
October ...	107.2	105.7	7.03	8.77
November ...	90.7	91.7	6.71	7.64
December ...	58.4	58.3	5.45	6.11
TOTAL, 1960	1746.4 hours	1803.1 hours	45.03 inches	53.89 inches

(2) VITAL

Population (Registrar-General's Estimate)	...	...	12,810
BIRTHS	M.	F.	
No. of live legitimate births	60	67	127
No. of live illegitimate births	3	5	8
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population			10.5
Comparative factor (births)	...	...	1.19
Comparative Birth Rate	...	...	12.5
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 England and Wales			17.1
No. of legitimate stillbirths	2	1	3
No. of illegitimate stillbirths	—	—	—
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	...	...	21.7
Total live and stillbirths	...	...	138
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births	...	...	5.9
DEATHS	M.	F.	
Total No. of deaths	75	103	178
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population			13.9
Comparative factor (deaths)	...	...	0.70
Comparative Death Rate	...	...	9.7
Death Rate England and Wales			11.5

Statistics—*continued*

DEATHS

Maternal Deaths (including abortion)	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births	Nil
No. of deaths of legitimate M. F. infants under 1 year of age 1 1 ...	2
No. of deaths of illegitimate infants under 1 year of age — — ...	Nil
Death Rate of all infants per 1,000 live births ...	14.8
Death Rate legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	15.7
Death Rate illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil
Infant Mortality Rate (England and Wales) ...	21.9
Neo Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	7.4
Early Neo Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	7.4
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	29.0

Causes of Death

CAUSE					MALE	FEMALE
Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	(—)	1	(—)		
Tuberculosis, other	—	(—)	—	(—)		
Syphilitic disease	—	(—)	—	(—)		
Diphtheria	—	(—)	—	(—)		
Whooping Cough	—	(—)	—	(—)		
Meningococcal infections	—	(—)	—	(—)		
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	(—)	—	(—)		
Measles	—	(—)	—	(—)		
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	(—)	—	(—)		
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	—	(1)	3	(—)		
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	4	(11)	2	(3)		
Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	—	(—)	1	(2)		
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	—	(—)	1	(3)		
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	12	(9)	9	(6)		
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	(—)	—	(—)		
Diabetes	—	(—)	—	(—)		
Vascular lesions of nervous system	10	(22)	24	(29)		
Coronary disease, angina	14	(19)	11	(19)		
Hypertension with heart disease ...	2	(1)	4	(6)		
Other heart disease	8	(9)	23	(23)		
Other circulatory disease	5	(3)	4	(2)		
Influenza	—	(—)	—	(—)		
Pneumonia	3	(9)	7	(1)		
Bronchitis	4	(3)	1	(—)		
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	(—)	2	(—)		
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	1	(1)	—	(—)		
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	1	(—)	—	(1)		
Nephritis and nephrosis	—	(1)	—	(2)		
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	(1)	—	(—)		
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	(—)	—	(1)		
Congenital malformations	—	(—)	—	(—)		
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	(5)	8	(13)		
Motor vehicle accidents	1	(—)	—	(1)		
All other accidents	—	(—)	2	(1)		
Suicide	3	(1)	—	(—)		
Homicide and operations of war	—	(—)	—	(—)		
ALL CAUSES	75	(96)	103	(113)		

N.B.—Figures for 1959 are entered in brackets.

Prevalence and Control of Infectious and other Diseases

Disease.			Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	...	...	1	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia		...	—	—	—
Pneumonia	...	...	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	5	—	—
Ophthalmia					
Neonatorum	...	...	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection			—	—	—
Whooping Cough		...	19	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)			—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Non- Paralytic)	...	...	—	—	—
Food Poisoning		...	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever		...	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis (Post- infectious)	...	...	1	1	—
Dysentery	...	...	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)			7	3	1
Tuberculosis (Meninges & C.N.S.)			—	—	—
Tuberculosis (Other)	...		1	—	—
Enteric Fever	...	...	—	—	—
Total			34	4	1

Age at Date of Notification

Age	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Measles	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Meningococcal Infection	Whooping Cough	Poliomylitis (Paralytic)	Poliomylitis (Non-Paralytic)	Food Poisoning	Paratyphoid Fever	Acute Encephalitis (Post Infectious)	Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	Tuberculosis (Meninges & C.N.S.)	Tuberculosis (Other)	Dysentery
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 and under	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—
65	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	1	—

Food Poisoning Outbreaks

(a)	Total number of outbreaks	...	...	...	Nil
(b)	Number of cases	...	...	...	Nil
(c)	Number of deaths	...	...	...	Nil

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases (Schools return)

Chicken pox	...	...	...	...	25
Mumps	...	...	...	...	10
Measles	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	3
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	2
					<hr/> 41 <hr/>

Tuberculosis

AGE PERIODS				New Cases				Deaths			
				Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 and under	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 „ „	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 „ „	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 „ „	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 „ „	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 „ „	35	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
35 „ „	45	—	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1
45 „ „	55	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
55 „ „	65	3	1	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
65 „ „	75	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
75 and over		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	...	6	6	1	—	13*	—	1	—	—	1

*This total includes 5 transfers from the mainland.
In addition one patient on the Tuberculosis Register died from another cause.

Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Acts, 1944

Number of samples taken during 1960	...	14
Number of samples found to be T.B. positive	...	Nil
Number of samples in which <i>Brucella Abortus</i> was isolated	...	Nil

TOWN HALL,
SHANKLIN, I.W.

To the Chairman and Councillors,

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my eighth annual report on the sanitary circumstances of the Urban District and the work undertaken during 1960.

The report is set out as a separate section by courtesy of Dr. J. D. Russell, Medical Officer of Health.

Since the appointment of Mr. V. Lerigo as Additional Public Health Inspector and his commencing duties in April 1960 it has been possible to considerably reduce the arrears in some sections of departmental work and to give better coverage and so prevent further arrears of work accruing.

The full value of such qualified assistance was particularly appreciated during the seasonal months.

In looking back over a year's work it is interesting to observe how the emphasis has varied from other years, and comment is made under the various sectional headings in the report.

I would make special mention of two overall impressions. The first is in regard to the amount of unnecessary food wastage which occurs for a variety of reasons and at various stages from production to consumption, but much of which could and should be avoided.

Reference to the quantity of food condemned as being unfit will show that this is nearly 30% greater than in 1959. This does not include all the food discarded by retailers and caterers and for which no request for official condemnation is made.

Lack of care in production causes early decomposition, bad packing and handling during transit results in many tins becoming punctured and damaged, and otherwise sound food is thus spoilt and unusable.

Detailed comment is made in the report on wastage of perishable foods caused by non-rotation of stock and by too many traders stocking too great a quantity of too many types of food. If the demand is insufficient the food becomes stale and unfit.

In some cases poor preparation and cooking causes consumers to leave uneaten food which is wholesome but unpalatable.

When it is recalled that facts recently published in connection with Christian Aid Week showed that in the world, one person dies of starvation every six seconds, avoidable food wastage is not only uneconomic but morally indefensible.

Because of potential public health hazards from flies, etc., and for aesthetic reasons, every effort is made by the provision of more and more litter bins each year and by more frequent emptyings and scavenging, to promote cleanliness and tidiness.

It is to be regretted that despite this, too many members of the public are still thoughtless and dispose of their litter indiscriminately.

If the local Authority and the longshoremen merely emptied litter receptacles only and left the promenades and beaches unscavenged for just 24 hours, there would be a public out-cry.

I wish to pay tribute to Mr. Lerigo for his help and work during the year and to my clerk Miss S. Hoskins also, for her continued conscientious work and willingness.

I would also record my appreciation of the support given by the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Housing Committee and the other Members of the Council. My thanks are also due to my colleagues in other departments for their co-operation.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant

N. L. G. TUBB,

Senior Public Health Inspector

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The main supplies for the Urban District are the responsibility of the Isle of Wight Water Board which is an *ad hoc* authority upon which all local authorities on the Island are represented.

The supply is in three main sections, two sections being linked and interchangeable to some extent according to supply and demand, particularly during the summer months.

Sandown

The main sources of supply for this area are derived from the East Yar River and Dyers Springs at Newchurch. The supply serves Sandown and Lake and when other supplies are insufficient, part of Shanklin and other areas outside the district also draw from this supply.

Shanklin

The supply for this area is derived mainly from the catchment area of Greatwoods and Cowlease, with the exception of two small parts of the area which are supplied from Wroxall and Chillerton respectively.

Luccombe Village

This area is supplied from St. Boniface Down. The water is treated, pumped to reservoirs, and from there the water gravitates to the village supply mains.

General

On 1st October a storm of almost tropical intensity occurred when 1.42 inches of rain fell in less than half an hour.

As a result flooding occurred in the lower catchment areas of several of the sources and as a precaution, all users in those parts of the district likely to be affected were advised to boil all water for domestic purposes. This precautionary instruction was withdrawn after three days.

The quality of the supplies was satisfactory and can be seen from the bacteriological and chemical analysis results given at the end of this section.

Where unsatisfactory results were given on treated water samples these were only slightly below the exacting standard required.

All supplies were adequate in quantity throughout the year.

Tests carried out on lead service pipes at Sandown showed that, for all practical purposes there was no plumbo-solvency.

The analysis of the water supplied in Shanklin shows that it is most unlikely to be plumbo-solvent. No precautions are considered necessary.

No other form of contamination of treated waters was encountered. All raw waters received treatment by chlorination and in addition, Sandown water is treated by coagulation with alum, settlement, rapid gravity filtration and activated carbon dosage.

There are 3,819 dwelling houses in the district with a population of 14,257. All are supplied from the mains except two farms, six cottages, and two large houses all of which have private piped supplies.

Two premises previously on private supply were connected to the main supply during the year.

All premises within the district have piped supplies none have to draw water direct from wells or outside stand pipes.

Main water is supplied to

Domestic premises	...	...	...	...	3,809
Commercial	...	...	...	...	1,404
On licence	...	...	...	...	22
Entertainment and Recreational	...	...	...	...	56
Public Utility	...	...	...	...	6
Educational and cultural	...	...	...	...	13
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	65
Industrial	...	...	...	...	25
					5,400

During the year 236 samples of water were taken from domestic supplies and submitted for bacteriological analysis. Of these 210 were taken by the Isle of Wight Water Board and 26 by the department. The results were:—

I.W.W.B.

<i>Classification</i>		<i>Treated</i>	<i>Untreated</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Satisfactory	...	85	11	96
Suspicious	...	5	10	15
Unsatisfactory	...	13	86	99
Totals	...	103	107	210

S.S.U.D.C.

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Treated</i>	<i>Untreated</i>	<i>Private Supplies</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Satisfactory	6	—	10	16
Suspicious	3	—	—	3
Unsatisfactory	4	—	3	7
Totals	13	—	13	26

All water samples for bacteriological analysis are submitted to the Public Health Central Laboratory at Portsmouth.

In addition to the above, 8 samples were taken from a stream in order to ascertain the location and degree of contamination.

SUPPLIES TO SANDOWN-SHANKLIN U.D.C.

Chemical Analyses

				Sandown Pumping Station	Distribution System Shanklin Town Centre
Date	...	...	...	2.12.59	5.5.60
Odour	...	...	...	Nil	Nil
					Taste normal
Reaction	...	...	...	pH 7.2	pH 7.4
Total solid residue dried at 180°C	...	...	p.p.m.	290	345
Suspended solids		„	—		Nil
Ammoniacal nitrogen		„	Nil		0.01
Albuminoid nitrogen		„	0.043		0.03
Nitrate nitrogen	...	„	3.8		2.85
Nitrite nitrogen	...	„	Nil		Nil
Chlorine present as chloride	...	...	„	52	35
Oxygen absorbed 4 hrs. at 27°C	...	„	—		0.12
Hardness					
Carbonate (Temporary)	...	„	70		220
Non-carbonate (permanent)		„	95		50
Total	...	...	„	165	270
Metals—lead, zinc, copper	...	...	„	Nil	Nil
Iron	...	...	„	0.52	Nil
Fluorides	...	„	0.15		0.15 (Chillerton, February 1959)

Swimming Pools

There is only one swimming pool open to the public in the district and this is privately owned. As in previous years the results of the samples taken (4) showed the treatment of the water, even at times of peak user, to be highly satisfactory.

Samples were also taken from a new learner pool opened at a local primary school and from the private pool at a large hotel.

The result of one sample taken was unsatisfactory but this was due to a temporary failure to maintain sufficient chlorination. The result of the follow up sample was satisfactory.

Sea Water Sampling

In 1958, as part of a selective national investigation being undertaken by the Central Health Laboratory Service, two series of sea water sampling were undertaken.

During the year under review, two further series involving the taking of 240 samples have been completed. The sampling procedure was arranged to cover varying conditions of tide and weather at different times of the year.

Sewerage and Drainage

Sewers

In May 1960 the new sewerage system and sewerage treatment works were completed and came into use.

The system which has cost £380,000 provides for only one sea outfall towards the East end of the bay and this is much longer than the previous outfall.

All sewerage from the district gravitates, or is pumped to the Sandown works, where after screening and sedimentation it is pumped to sea at chosen favourable tidal conditions.

There is no foul water outfall at Shanklin but provision has been made for a storm water overflow to operate in excess of three times the dry weather flow.

Drainage

Public Sewers (subject to Section 24 of the Public Health Act, 1936)

During the year 416 visits were paid in connection with investigation, supervision of repair, renewal and testing of drainage works.

This does not include drainage works of new building for which the Surveyor is responsible.

As has been the case for some years past and will in all probability be the case for many future years, renewal or extensive repair to a number of ex-combined drains i.e. (section 24) public sewers was found to be necessary.

In the majority of cases these combined drains, as they then were, served properties all in the same ownership.

It is surprising to find the large number of owner occupiers who purchase a property without ascertaining the facts as to the drainage outfall or any further possible liability for which they may become legally responsible.

In one case where the drainage of a property needed urgent repair notice was served under Section 41 of the Sandown/Shanklin Urban District Council Act 1955 and enforcement action taken by the work being done in default with subsequent recovery of the cost involved.

Public Cleansing

Reclamation of Marsh land adjoining the sewage works at Sandown continues by controlled tipping of all refuse collected in the district.

During the year a scheme has been put into operation, imposing a small charge for each load of soil, builders refuse, etc., received and deposited at the tip. This has the twofold advantage of increasing the control on tipping and of being revenue producing.

The larger bulldozer put into operation during the year speeds up spreading and coverage and provides better consolidation. The nature of refuse is such that consolidation is extremely difficult and coverage which is initially adequate cracks and settles as paper, cardboard and putrescible refuse shrinks from its original volume and this provides potential harbourage for infestations.

Systematic treatment of the tip both for insect and rodent control is carried out with increased attention during the summer months when the volume of refuse is heaviest and infestations are most likely.

A weekly collection service is provided throughout the district except for a few isolated premises where calls are fortnightly.

The service is augmented (in the town centres) during the season to deal with the heavy increase in refuse output.

As each year passes more litter bins are provided and are used by some of the public. It is regretted however that they are also often misused and because of the nature of their contents, special visits have to be made in addition to normal daily emptyings, in the interests of public decency.

Camping Sites

The position regarding the control of camping sites and moveable dwellings has been considerably altered by the coming into force of The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960.

Caravans. Caravan sites only are dealt with under this new Act and tents and all other types of moveable dwellings (excluding caravans) remain under Section 269 of the Public Health Act 1936.

With the new Act the Ministry of Housing and Local Government issued Model Standards for licence conditions in respect of Residential Caravan Sites with certain modifications for Holiday Sites.

In view of the considerable capital outlay which will be involved in bringing sites up to the standards set out in the Model conditions the Ministry has suggested long term or unlimited Town Planning approval periods, bearing in mind that a site licence is now issued, subject to amendment and other provisions, without time limit.

At the present time uniformity exists on the Island as a whole by the imposition of a maximum density of 15 caravans per acre and by the adoption of standard licence conditions.

Initial applications made under the new Act are for increased density. It is intended as hitherto to adopt a revised set of standard licence conditions. As this will take some time and the site operators will need time to consider the conditions of their licences it is obviously impossible to achieve issue, agreement and implementation before the 1961 season commences. With this in mind all site operators affected have agreed to preserve the status quo on sites for the 1961 season i.e. a total of 600 caravans on 54 acres.

In all the six sites involved, operators have now decided to exclude tents and confine the development to caravans for seasonal holiday occupation.

Tents. Two applications have been received for licences under Section 269 of the Public Health Act 1936 for the use of sites for tented camps. These were granted.

In addition there are a number of farms which permit limited camping by exempted organisations for short periods at the height of the season.

Chalets. Two chalet sites are at present under development. In both cases the individual chalets are being built to building byelaw requirements as permanent buildings and therefore are exempt from the licensing provisions of Section 269.

Insect Pest Control

The year was significant in that no complaint was received concerning flies.

This was in all probability due to the fact that the weather conditions generally were not conducive to a heavy incidence of flies. Furthermore unless heavy and persistent infestations occur the general public tend to deal with the matter themselves by purchasing easy to use aerosol flysprays rather than to complain and request official treatment as they did in the past.

The figures given below do not include verminous infestations.

Premises infested with Cockroaches	...	...	15
Miscellaneous infestations (ants, woodlice, etc.)			2
			—
			17
			==

Apart from disinfection treatments carried out in the above cases, advice was given and insecticides supplied on recharge in seven other instances.

The arrangements whereby complaints concerning wasp nests are referred to two private contractors operating in the two towns, continued to work satisfactorily.

Verminous Premises and Persons

Nine premises were disinfested of vermin during the year.

Seven infestations were of fleas and two of bed-bugs.

Three of the flea infestations were found to be caused by verminous animals. In the remaining four cases, one infestation came from verminous second hand furniture brought into the premises and the three other cases and both those of bed-bugs infestation were caused by verminous persons staying at the premises concerned.

In all these last cases the infestations were slight and speedily detected and treated. In no case was it necessary to destroy any bedding, mattresses or furniture.

Rodent Control

When the annual estimates were being prepared for 1960-61, the Council considered the increased precept required by the Isle of Wight Joint Rodent Destruction Committee.

Reports from officials concerned on the practicability and cost of the Council providing this service themselves, were considered and it was decided to give the twelve months notice required, of the Council's intention to contract out of the *ad hoc* committee.

This notice will expire on 31st March 1961 and with effect from 1st April, this Council will provide a rodent control service for the Urban District.

During the year under review however, the existing arrangement whereby all rodent complaints (27) and infestations found (8) were referred to the County Rodent Officer and his staff for attention, remained in operation.

Shops

Over five times as many shop inspections (268) were made during the year. The appointment of a qualified Additional Public Health Inspector has made progress in reducing the arrears of work in this category possible.

The Council exercise delegated powers from the I.W. County Council in respect of closing hours and Sunday trading.

In this connection, each year seems to bring fresh difficulties in regard to the commodities which may legally be sold on Sundays.

Complaints

The yearly increase in the number of complaints which had occurred in 1957, 1958 and 1959 was not continued in 1960, there being a slight reduction in the number (211).

This figure does not include requests for inspections in regard to drainage, repairs, routine inspections or for food examination.

A sharp increase in the number of complaints regarding defective roofs, dampness and choked drains occurred after the abnormally heavy rains in October, November and December.

In many cases owners had instructed builders to carry out the necessary work, but inevitable delay resulting from their heavy commitments, caused tenants to complain to the department in the hope of getting some degree of priority.

Broad classification of the complaints received is:—

Sanitary defects	...	...	...	...	45
Drainage and Sanitary Arrangements				...	52
Rodent Infestations	...	...	...	...	27
Insect Infestations (all)	...	...	...	...	26
Refuse Collection and Storage	...		...	...	13
Offensive Odours, Accumulations and Deposits					28
Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	...	1
Smoke, Grit and Fume Emission			...	...	3
Food (Soundness) and Hygiene			...	...	6
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	7

Total 211

Clean Air Act 1956

A boiler installation serving a laundry had given increasing nuisance over a period, mainly due to supplies of suitable solid fuel being available not at a reasonably economic price.

As a result of consultation and informal action the firm concerned agreed to install a new boiler and change to oil firing. Since this has been done they enjoy greater efficiency and no nuisance has been caused.

Noise Abatement Act 1960

The above Act came into force towards the end of the year.

It provides that noise or vibration, subject to various exceptions and provisions, may be a statutory nuisance and can be dealt with as such under Part III of the Public Health Act 1936.

In this district, much of the remainder of the Act is already covered by provisions in the Sandown/Shanklin Urban District Council Act 1955.

Unfortunately national publicity given at the time the 1960 Act came into force has given many people the impression that they can now complain to the local authority regarding any noise which causes them personal annoyance and expect that authority to take statutory action forthwith.

Undoubtedly noise is a factor affecting public health generally and the new Act will enable local authorities to take the necessary action where appropriate, but the Act was not intended to provide a panacea for personal annoyances associated with noise of a trivial or unavoidable nature.

Passageways

As a result of action taken under Section 56 of the Public Health Act 1936 a properly drained asphalt passageway was provided to give access to ten properties where previously a pitted and uneven dirt path with no drainage had existed.

Talks

Twelve talks were given to various organisations during the year.

Six of these were specifically on food hygiene and six concerned the work of the department generally and other topical local government matters.

**Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of
the year 1960 for the Urban District of Sandown-Shanklin
in the County of the Isle of Wight.**

*Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the
Factories Act 1937*

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	6	11	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	73	79	17	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Total ...	79	90	17	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	6	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	7	3	—	2	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	4	—	2	—	—
Total ...	17	5	2	2	—

Housing

Despite the fact that the slum clearance programme which resulted from the 1954 survey was completed by the end of last year, Closing Orders were made in respect of a further eight houses during the year.

These Orders referred to one, two and five houses, each group forming part of one of three terraces.

Two Orders previously made, were rescinded on the acceptance of undertakings and satisfactory completion of the work. In both cases the property was included in a conversion and improvement scheme concerning other properties as well.

During the year under review the Council undertook no building of new housing accommodation, relying on casual vacancies to deal with urgent cases from the housing applicants waiting list. Two factors influenced the Council in making this decision.

- (1) The increased cost of providing units of housing accommodation which has now risen to such a figure that the economic rent which must be charged is too expensive for some applicants, whereas others decide to buy property as they find mortgage repayments a little higher than such rents.
- (2) The fact that the number of applicants on the housing list has progressively decreased in the last five years from 312 in 1955 to 44 in 1960.

The greater demand is from applicants requiring one-bedroom units and in many of these cases only ground floor accommodation would be acceptable because of health reasons.

For the same reasons and because of the age of the majority of applicants forming this group, little purpose would be served by providing such accommodation in any position not conveniently situated for P.O. shops, etc. Furthermore such units should only be provided with a small drying area and a minimum of garden.

During the year, annual revision of the housing list and visits made to new applicants, necessitated 159 visits. In a number of cases notice was served on owners in respect of defects found during inspection of applicants' present housing accommodation and this resulted in improvement of their present living conditions.

Applications for Standard and Discretionary Improvement Grants increased over the 1959 figure, but again it is fair to comment that the majority were in respect of owner-

occupier property and the total applications were small in relation to the number of sub-standard properties lacking some or all of the amenities which could and should be provided.

Rent Act 1957

Only two applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received during the year.

In neither case was a certificate issued as undertakings were given by the Landlords and were accepted.

Although a Certificate of Disrepair once granted, legally remains in force until cancelled by following the procedure under the Act, cancellation has been applied for in only a few cases.

It is presumed that tenants have paid the increased rent as soon as work at their premises has been undertaken and consequently landlords have not troubled to apply for cancellation of the Certificate of Disrepair.

Food and Drugs Act 1955

Food Hygiene Regulations

Considerable progress was made during the year in regard to the inspection of food premises. During the year 518 inspections were made, 152 notices of contravention were served and 93 complied.

The wide discrepancy between notices served and notices complied shows, quite clearly, the attitude of many proprietors, which has been the subject of comment in the past.

A contravention is found towards the end of the season and notice is served. As soon as the premises close the contravention is "Suspended". Action is often not taken to effect compliance, until just before the commencement of the following season and consequently the notice is outstanding at the end of the year in which it has been served.

The attitude of not carrying out the requirements of the Regulations until officially required to do so, is regrettably, still too common, despite the fact that proprietors are well aware of what is required and could better serve their own interests by the implementation of a planned progressive policy, as has been found by those who have done so.

During the year it was found necessary to institute legal proceedings against the joint proprietors of a cafe for contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Each proprietor was summoned separately on each of three counts and fines for £10 for each offence, totalling £60 were imposed and payment of 10 guineas costs ordered in addition.

Food Complaints

Legal proceedings were taken under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 against a firm of butchers for selling a steak and kidney pie, not of the nature demanded by the purchaser.

The firm was fined £5 and ordered to pay 3 guineas costs.

The offence occurred as a result of failure to rotate supplies in sequence and to the fact that the pies were not wrapped to enable coding to be used to assist employees in identifying the date of manufacture and age of the commodity.

Previous representations had been made to the firm concerned on these points, but they had not seen fit to implement these suggestions until after they had incurred a penalty and adverse publicity.

A complaint regarding the mouldy and unfit condition of cream-filled chocolate eclairs, resulted in a prolonged investigation. In the light of the analyst's report and various doubts on facts arising from the enquiries undertaken, the Council decided not to institute proceedings but to send a letter of warning to the firm concerned.

During the year several complaints were received regarding the condition of "frozen" goods of various kinds but in no case were they actually unfit.

General

The widespread use of "frosted food" cabinets and the wide variety of foods kept therein, place a heavy responsibility on the shop-keeper and those responsible for food inspection.

Failure to rotate stock according to age, to observe the loadline and temperatures appropriate to the equipment, too infrequent defrosting and the removal and replacement of goods with attendant temperature variations, are all potential food hazards, particularly in regard to mould formation.

Possibly it is more widespread and apparent in a seaside resort than elsewhere but the constant tendency for more and more premises to stock and sell a wider and wider range of foodstuffs, largely due to sales pressure by suppliers, is in my view not conducive to improved standards of food standards or hygiene.

The following table shows the broad classification of food premises given under the heading of the main trade:—

Classification of Food Premises

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	7
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	143
Fishmongers and Poulterers	...	...	...	...	...	4
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	15

Dairies and Milk Shops ...	...	...	...	18
Greengrocers and Fruiterers ...	...	...	...	22
Grocers ...	...	...	...	40
Restaurants and Cafes ...	...	...	...	101
Kiosks and Snack Bars ...	...	...	...	48
Licensed Premises (full licences)	...	...	...	35
Bakers and Confectioners ...	...	...	...	15
Fried Fish Shops ...	...	...	...	6

Food and Drugs Act 1955, Section 16

The premises registered under the above Act and Section are:—

(a) Registered for the Manufacture of Sausages and Preserved Foods ...	...	...	...	25
(b) Registered for the Manufacture, Storage/ Sale of Ice Cream ...	...	...	...	143
				<hr/> 168 <hr/> <hr/>

The above figures show that under (a) there is a reduction of four arising from six deletions and the granting of two new registrations.

In section (b) there were 5 new registrations.

Milk Supply

Dairy registrations under the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1959 total six. There are also 12 premises from which bottled milk is sold as received, 6 of these being shops on caravan sites.

There are no pasteurisation plants within the district but there are two milk distribution depots.

The Isle of Wight is a "specified area" for milk and the bulk of the milk consumed in the district is heat treated, the remainder being Tuberculin Tested.

Until the end of April 1960 when routine sampling was discontinued by this authority, 10 samples were taken, the results of which were:—

Designation of Milk	No. Taken	Phosphatase Test		Methylene Blue Test		Turbidity Test		Sat.	Unsat.
		P	F	P	F	P	F		
T.T. ...	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Pasteurised ...	5	5	—	5	—	—	—	5	—
Pasteurised T.T.	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Sterilised ...	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
TOTALS ...	10	6	—	8	—	2	—	10	—

Ice Cream

There are three premises in the district registered for the manufacture of ice cream. One produces for wholesale distribution throughout the Island and two produce only for retail sale from their own premises.

Three national producers, who have depots or distribution facilities on the Island together with the above three local producers supply all the ice cream retailed within the district. The only exception to this is one private mobile van which operates from another district and comes into this area from time to time.

During the year five new applications for registration were granted bringing the total of registered premises to 143.

The results of samples taken during the year are given below.

(1) *Ice Cream:*

Twenty-eight samples were taken and the results classified:—

Grade I	...	...	19	} Satisfactory
Grade II	...	...	4	
Grade III	...	...	1	} Unsatisfactory
Grade IV	...	...	4	
			<hr/>	
			28	
			<hr/>	

Only one of the five unsatisfactory samples was found to contain pathogens and this was a sample of loose ice cream where the conditions at the retailers premises were at fault.

The methylene blue test is an indicative and not a statutory test, and no automatic action results from failures.

A bacteriological standard for ice cream is long overdue, despite the high standards which obtain in general throughout the trade.

(2) *Iced Lollies:*

Twenty-two samples were taken and the results classified:—

			<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
Fruit Lollies	...	...	4	Nil
Cream Lollies	...	...	3	15
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			7	15
			<hr/>	<hr/>

As a result of two routine samples of cream lollies which gave unsatisfactory results, a sample was taken from each container (13) remaining from the same batch. In every case

an unsatisfactory result was obtained. The producer voluntarily withdrew and destroyed the whole batch.

Thus all fifteen unsatisfactory results refer to samples from one batch. Despite detailed investigation the cause of the trouble could not be found, but subsequent samples of the same commodity were satisfactory.

(3) *Rinse Waters*

Four samples of rinse waters were taken from premises dispensing loose ice cream.

One sample was unsatisfactory and three were satisfactory. The bad result arose from neglect on the part of an employee in failing to change the water in the utensil container frequently enough.

Bakehouses

Of the seven bakehouses in the district, six are in use throughout the year and one is used for production of cakes and pastries during the seasonal months only.

One firm produces bread only, for customers throughout the Island. Four bakehouses are used for the production of bread and cakes and in addition two of these also produce meat pies.

The remaining bakehouse is used entirely for the production of meat pies except for fancies produced at Christmas.

It would appear that generally the demand for cakes, etc., is somewhat less. This is no doubt due not to any reduction in the overall total demand but to the increased number of shops selling packaged cakes, and chilled cream cakes and pastries produced by large national firms.

The fact that an increasing number of the larger hotels produce their own cakes and pastries must also alter the demand from bona fide bakers and confectioners.

With regard to bread, the demand for cut loaves increases. This is probably due partly to convenience of not having to slice the bread and partly because of a growing preference for wrapped bread.

Licensed Premises

Competition for business and to attract the public, increases each year. This is no doubt due in some respect to the increase in the number of clubs and hotel licences. As a result the policy of modernising and improving licensed premises has continued.

Only one complaint was received during the year and this was of a minor nature. Nineteen inspections were made during the year.

Slaughterhouses Act 1958

As required by the above Act a report on Slaughterhouse

facilities for the district was prepared, publicly advertised and submitted to Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The report reviewed the existing facilities available for the district, the consultations which had taken place with the meat trade and other organisations and contained the following conclusions.

- (1) There are no slaughtering facilities in the Urban District and there would appear to be neither need nor desire for such provision to be made.
- (2) Existing arrangements adequately meet the trade's requirements and the increase of meat supplied to retailers by wholesale organisations should be borne in mind.
- (3) If the existing facilities ceased to be available at any time, their replacement by other facilities situated centrally in Newport is considered to be the only desirable or practicable solution.

Foodstuffs Condemned

The following table indicates the amounts of various foodstuffs condemned as unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered during the year:—

	lbs.
Tinned Meat (excluding Ham)	362 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tinned Ham	1,094 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tinned Fruit, Vegetables, Soups, etc. ...	1,576 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tinned Fish	30 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tinned Milk	72 $\frac{1}{4}$
Preserves, etc.	88 $\frac{1}{4}$
Puddings	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sausages	21
Imported Meat	477 $\frac{1}{2}$
Imported Offal	29
Shellfish and Sea Food	52
Fresh Fish	14
Margarine	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chicken	9
<hr/>	
Total	3,856 $\frac{3}{4}$
<hr/>	

105 visits were made during the year for food examination of which 84 were undertaken between May and September (incl.).

The total amount of foodstuffs condemned showed an increase of 26·8% over the amount for 1959. The main increase being in the amount of tinned ham found to be unfit.

Suppliers and packers who place 4 × 14lb. tins of ham in a

flimsy cardboard carton seem to consider the saving on using cardboard in lieu of wooden containers more economical than preventing wastage of otherwise sound food.

Many tins have to be condemned as unfit because decomposition or contamination has resulted from damage in transit.

Food and Drugs Act 1955

Samples taken by the Weights and Measures Department, Isle of Wight County Council in Sandown-Shanklin Urban District during the year.

<i>Article</i>	<i>Number taken</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory Composition</i>	<i>Label</i>
Almond Marzipan ...	1		
Aspirin Tablets ...	1		
Baked Beans with Ham- burgers	1		1 (Ingredients listed in wrong order)
Butter ...	1		
Casserole Meat with Gravy	1	1 (13% excess water)	
Dairy Ice Cream ...	1		
Fruit Drink ...	1		
Frutozade ...	1		
Fruit Sauce ...	1		
Glucose Barley Mints ...	1		
Ground Nut Oil ...	1		
Ice Cream ...	2		
Instant Coffee ...	1		
Irish Stew ...	1		
Lemon Squash ...	1		
Low Sugar Marmalade ...	1		
Malt Vinegar ...	1		
Marmalade ...	1		
Mayonnaise ...	1		
Marzipan ...	1		
Mazola Pure Corn Oil ...	1		
Orange Drink ...	1		
Stewed Steak ...	1		
Stewed Steak in gravy ...	1		
Sweetex ...	1		
Table Jelly ...	1		
Milk ...	17	1 (2.5% def. fat)	
	44	2	1

I am indebted to the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures of the Isle of Wight County Council for supplying the above details of sampling undertaken in this district.

The County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority for the Urban District.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

	<i>Number of Visits</i>
(a) <i>General Sanitation</i>	
Water Supplies and Sampling	317
Drainage	416
Camping Sites and Moveable Dwellings ...	44
Factories	90
Workplaces	6
Piggeries and Smallholdings	7
Refuse Collection and Disposal	21
Rodent Control	4
Schools	3
Shops	268
Swimming Pools	10
Atmospheric Pollution	2
Insect Pest Control Inspection and Treat- ments	98
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	208
Interviews with Owners, Builders, etc., on site	45
(b) <i>Housing</i>	
Premises inspected under Public Health Acts	76
Premises re-inspected under Public Health Acts	186
Premises inspected under Housing Acts ...	9
Premises re-inspected under Housing Acts ...	48
Council Properties	3
Rent Act Visits	39
Housing Application Visits	159
Visits to Work in progress	26
(c) <i>Infectious Disease and Food Poisoning</i>	
Inquiries re Infectious Disease and Food Poisoning	21
Disinfections	4
(d) <i>Food Hygiene</i>	
Visits to Food Premises	518
Visits to Bakehouses	26
Visits to Butchers	82
Visits to Dairies and Milkshops	3
Visits to Fishmongers and Poulterers ...	22

Visits to Grocers	...	...	...	98
Visits to Greengrocers	...	...	...	67
Visits to Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	146
Visits to Licensed Premises	...	...	...	19
Visits for Milk Sampling	...	...	...	11
Visits for Ice Cream Sampling	...	...	...	52
Visits for Miscellaneous food Sampling	...	...	...	18
Visits re Food Complaints	...	...	...	12
Visits for Food Inspection	...	...	...	105
Visits for Food Disposal	...	...	...	61
Visits to Laboratory	...	...	...	29
(e) <i>Additional</i>				
Petroleum	...	...	...	134
Shops Act (Closing Hours)	...	...	...	48
Total				3,561

Notices

Act	Informal		Formal	
	Served	Complied	Served	Complied
Public Health Act ...	77	67	—	—
Food and Drugs Act and Regulations ...	152	93	—	—
Housing Acts ...	2	1	—	—
Shops Act ...	1	2	—	—
S.S.U.D.C. Act ...	1	1*	1	1*
Factories Acts ...	17	5	1	—
TOTALS ...	250	169	2	1

**In default*

